"WOMEN FOR CONGRESS" CONFERENCE NUMBER

# Equal Rights

VOL. XI, No. 28
FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
AUGUST 23, 1924

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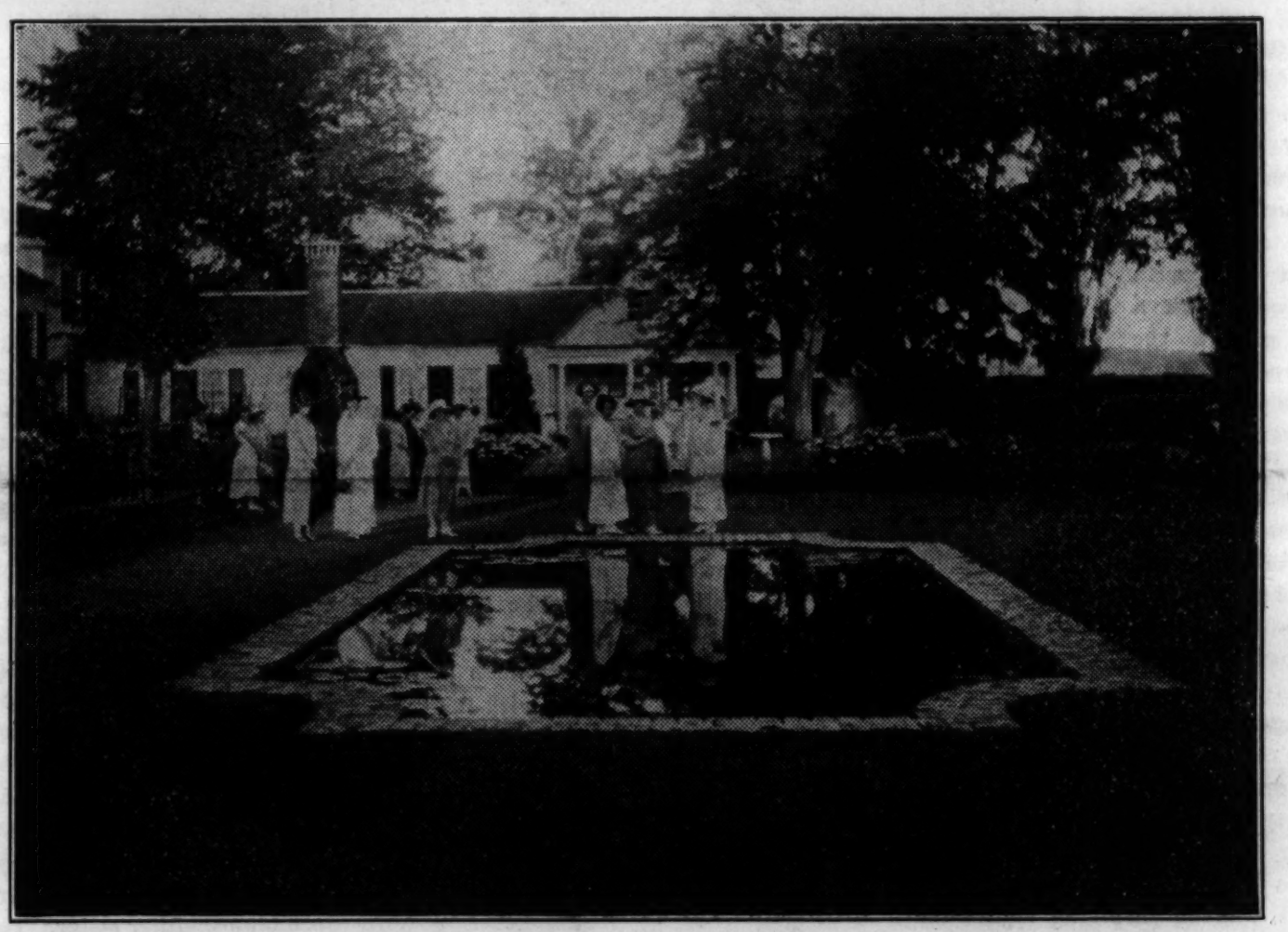

## Garden Tea At Fort Ticonderoga

**At Country Home of Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell**

**Given For Delegates at "Women For Congress" Conference**

# Farewell to the Election Campaigners

COLOR, romance, harmony, and more color! That was the pageant.

A fitting farewell to the election campaigners, the gorgeous pageant at Meadowmount must truly have inspired the modern crusaders with the will to go forth to continue the work of liberation that so many past ages had so nobly begun.

"Forward into light." A trite phrase, indeed, but expressive, and could the symbolic torch have grown brighter and ever brighter, symbolism would have been made both real and ideal. For with the dramatic episodes of history pictured from the earliest records of civilization came the growing sense that woman's problem has been always existent, but that with each succeeding era a step was gained, the light glowed brighter. Now in the present day not only can we carry the torch of liberation as a light of inspiration from the past, but by the actual light it has thrown in the path of oppressed womanhood and the advancing steps it has promoted, are we able to make this last step forward—that of putting women into Congress.

1848 CONVENTION IN THE MEADOWMOUNT PAGEANT.

THE pageant was given as a farewell to the campaigners at the close of the "Women for Congress" conference, in the natural amphitheater formed by the gently rolling plain at the foot of Mount Inez on the Milholland estate at Meadowmount. It was an inspiring sight—the crowd of ten thousand on the rock-studded slope of the hill, a thick screen of pine groves in the background, a perfect day of sunny light and feathery clouds, the picturesque Adirondacks rolling away into the distant clouds.

The Twenty-sixth Infantry Band from the United States military training camp at Plattsburg opened the program and Vida Milholland sang the opening song. Then came the procession of banners, hundreds and hundreds of them suddenly springing out of the green darkness flaunting their purple, white and gold in amazing array, crossing and recrossing the arena, circling and entwining in magnificent effect till they withdrew to the back of the stage and formed the colorful background for the episodes that followed.

Then advanced the priestess in pure white robes, attended by two similarly robed acolytes. The torch of liberation was placed upon the stone altar awaiting a hand to grasp it.

First came Queen Tiy with her attendants, all in lacey magnificence with scarlet splashes, and the adornments of gold and jewels of ancient Egypt and golden mesh headgears. The torch was given to her as the first queen to demand equal rights for men and women and an equal place in the kingdom with the king.

In the Biblical episode, particularly beautiful and colorful, the vivid orange and scarlet and green of the oriental draperies set off marvelously the darker hues of Queen Vashti and her personal attendant. The queen who was banished from her throne because she defied the right of the king to violate her personal liberty received the torch from Queen Tiy and passed it next to Sappho.

The Grecian poetess was gracefully robed in the chaste classic folds of her country and her attendants in the same flowing draperies with filmy veils of delicate colors lent an air of poetic grace to the episode. She was honored for her championship of higher education for women.

The Roman group added a beautiful splash of color with their trailing togas and mantles of rich purples, greens and blues. Hortensia in purple and gold was shown defying the edict of the tribunal declaring a tax on women. She received the torch of recognition of her public opposition to this measure and her defeat of it.

Mary Wollstonecraft, the English feminist, appeared next amid a charming group of the peasants among whom she loved to work for better working conditions and individual freedom. The peasants wore bright red and blue frocks with the white peasant blouses and black girdles and formed a charming picture with their golden bundles of hay.

FROM Mary Wollstonecraft the torch was passed to Lucretia Mott, who in her demure Quaker costume of gray led the famous group of Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. The gay notes of the hoop-skirted attendants with their ruffles and frills, and their charming poke bonnets, made a picturesque background for the little Quakeress who received the torch in recognition of her position as the earliest of the group that worked for Equal Rights in this country.

Then came Inez Milholland, the white crusader who led the first national suffrage procession in Washington, and whose devotion to the cause of woman suffrage endeared her to thousands. Her part was dramatically pictured by her sister, Vida Milholland, who wore the same white crusader uniform as did her sister and rode a white horse in pictorial semblance of her sister. To her was given the torch as her train of banner bearers stood at attention with their brilliant pennants flying. Following her was a long line of cavaliers in white frocks and long gold capes.

The priestess again appeared and taking the torch from Inez laid it on the altar to await a hand worthy to raise it. Garland girls danced in, little girls in shadowy rose frocks, taller ones in pale green and silver, and paid tribute to these women of the past with flowers placed on the altar. Ritualistic ceremonials followed with graceful dignity.

Then appeared Madame Fortier, the prima donna from Montreal, who sang with wonderful inspiration the "Cry of the Valkyries," calling forth the Modern

Crusaders. Mabel Vernon, as the spokeswoman of the Woman's Party, stepped to the stage and addressed the multitude seated on the mountain side with a stirring appeal for funds to carry on the "Women for Congress" campaign. Pledges were made and a collection taken, which was all laid upon the altar.

THEN the priestess grasped again the torch and advancing to the Modern Crusaders who had marched into the arena with Janet Fouts in the lead passed on the responsibility of furthering the cause of women to these new workers. Kneeling to receive the torch in the form of a benediction, they rose and marched off to their motors awaiting them on the side of the hill, and were driven off to begin their campaign. A dramatic departure indeed, with thousands to witness their assumption of the new responsibility of putting women into Congress, that they in turn may do for women what men in Congress have failed to do. And thus has been launched the actual "Women for Congress" campaign.

THE BIBLICAL EPISODE
Queen Vashti Defying The King's Command.

The modern crusaders wear a dignified costume of purple with gold stripes down the front, and a draped head covering bearing the purple, white and gold insignia of the Woman's Party. This costume will be worn by the campaigners as they speak in the districts of the candidates whom the conference has endorsed. It lends dignity and distinction and will serve as a constant reminder of the Woman's Party which has organized women throughout the country to unite in making feminism an election issue so that it may no longer be pushed aside by Congress as negligible.

ALICE MAPLES YOUNG of Pittsburgh was the director of the pageant and for many weeks beforehand was organizing the district. Over 1000 participants from twenty-five towns of the Adirondack region were enlisted in the movement. Rehearsals were held in these towns among the various groups, and the week before the pageant the first attempt to weld the various groups into a whole was made at Meadowmount. Hazel MacKaye of Shirley Center, Mass., arrived two weeks before to assist in producing the pageant, and Janet Fouts assisted in training some of the episodes. Jean Wold designed the costumes and directed the rituals of the garland girls.

# The Memorial Service

COULD Inez Milholland have looked upon the memorial service at the little Lewis Church Sunday morning and seen the tribute paid to her memory and heard the glowing words of courage and steadfast purpose that her life inspired, she must have felt that her sacrifice was not in vain. A service of beauty and simplicity and sincerity it was, with hundreds of heads bowed in reverence and loving memory. Many of the congregation knew her only as she had touched their lives in her flaming work for freedom in the suffrage campaign, when she not only died but lived fully and intensely in the few moments that were spared her before her mission was completed. Many others knew her only as a child and a young woman, whose brilliance and joyousness and lovableness had endeared her to all the countryside. But all bowed alike to do her memory honor.

The church was one glowing mass of gold, and with all the solemnity of the occasion one could not but feel the uplift of a young life that had done its work so well and so joyously as to banish the thought of sorrow. Great glowing bunches of vivid golden-glow decked all the pews and overflowed from the bookracks. Everywhere the golden splendor suggestive of the splendid purpose of the Woman's Party, which she led so gloriously, filled the senses and bid mourning begone. The purple, white and gold banners formed a complete avenue through the aisles to the altar, where golden flowers blended with huge purple blossoms.

TRIBUTE AT THE GRAVE OF INEZ MILHOLLAND
Following The Memorial Service At The Lewis Church.

With the first peal of the organ the processional started down the aisles, headed by the huge silken banners of the Woman's Party. Cornelia Rose, Marion Walker, Leila Enders and Jean Conkey were the standard bearers. Dr. Harry Johnson of Elizabethtown and Rev. James Abbott of Lewis followed with Mrs. Nelson Whittemore and Maud Younger. Then came the vested choir in white and gold singing the processional.

The service was simple and dignified. Mrs. Whittemore spoke beautifully of the inspiration received from Inez which has lived and borne fruit long after her departure. Miss Younger, who was intimately associated with Inez in her work, spoke feelingly of her radiant personality and her devotion to the cause she sponsored. Madame Fortier, prima donna of Montreal, sang superbly.

AT the close of the service the congregation made a pilgrimage to the grave of Inez, which lies at the top of a knoll overlooking the entire valley with

(Continued on page 224)

# Equal Rights

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

| | |
|---|---|
| Annual Dues | $10.00 |
| Associate Members | $1.00 |
| Founders | $100.00 |
| Life Members | $1,000.00 |
| Endowers | $5,000.00 |
| Sustainers | $5,000.00 |

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

**To remove all forms of the subjection of women.**

*THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT*

**"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."**

**"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation"**

[ Senate Joint Resolution Number 21.
House Joint Resolution Number 75. ]

Introduced in the Senate, December 10, 1923, by Senator Charles E. Curtis.
Introduced in the House of Representatives, December 13, 1923, by Representative D. R. Anthony.


## A Peak In Darien

THE feeling of those in attendance at the Meadowmount Conference is akin to the sensations experienced by explorers, who, having long labored through weary jungles and over pathless mountains, at last see stretched before them the Mecca of their desires.

"Or like brave Cortez, when with eager eyes he stared at the Pacific, and all his men looked at each other with a wild surmise, silent, upon a peak in Darien!"

The "Women for Congress" Conference marks a long step forward in the annals of the human race. For the first time in history an organized group of women has definitely undertaken the task of placing in the seats of power those who can adequately represent the interests of women as a class. That the interests of men and women differ in many fundamental particulars is a fact that has too long escaped public recognition. While men have boasted that they could not understand the gentler sex, that woman was a "sphynx," "an eternal riddle," they have still claimed the right "to represent" their unknown quantities in matters of government. How little men are to be trusted to safeguard the interests of the opposite sex is sufficiently indicated by the cruel and unjust discriminations against women that still persist in the law. Further, and perhaps more trenchant, examples of the literal inability of men to represent women may be found in the conditions that surround modern life under masculine rule. A world torn and devastated by war, immorality and drunkenness connived at and even fostered, greed and the exploitation of the weak rationalized as the backbone of business—these are but a few of the untoward results of a strictly man-made civilization. Is it any wonder that after long ages of suffering and degradation women should at last claim the right to represent themselves in legislative assemblies?

That men have done the best they can, that they have not consciously acted in disregard of the interests of women is at the same time their exoneration and the final argument for the emancipation of women. It is not assumed that men have wittingly used their power to degrade women or to rob them of their rightful heritage; on the contrary, our premise is that their failure to deal justly with women and to conserve the highest interests of the human family is due to the inability of one sex adequately to represent the other, and not to any correctable ill-will. Just as the mother and the father are both needed in the individual family because of certain qualities that are intrinsic in sex, so in the larger unit of the government both the man and the woman are necessary to preserve the proper balance. In claiming the right to have an equal number of men and women in Congress and in all other assemblies which look to the making and enforcing of the law, women appeal not only for themselves, but for the interests of humanity as a whole. Let the mothers as well as the fathers speak their will authoritatively and the welfare of future generations will be doubly conserved. The first practical step toward bringing the new social order into existence is a vivid realization on the part of women of the absolute need of sex solidarity. Women must work to elect women to positions of authority, just as men work to elect members of their own sex. At last, after long years of toil and travail, women have sufficient political power in their own hands to choose their own representatives. That they see the path leading to the future, and that they have the faith and fortitude to follow it to the end is indicated by the very fact of the Meadowmount Conference. As a light in darkness this gathering stands out, as a beacon of hope, as a pledge that all the sacrifice and effort in behalf of woman suffrage will one day, in full measure, be repaid.

# The "Women For Congress" Conference

A WONDERFUL conference with far-reaching results! That was the consensus of opinion at the close of the three days' "Women for Congress" Conference at Westport-on-Lake Champlain, August 15th, 16th and 17th.

One thought from Alice Paul's speech, which was the high point of the Conference, expressed the feeling that prevails: "Whether we win or lose in the election, we win; we shall have changed the status of women and made the position of women an issue in succeeding elections."

The Conference opened Friday morning with the Students' Council meeting, featuring the youth movement in feminism. The afternoon was devoted to social functions.

Saturday morning the business session of the Conference was called to order by Alice Paul. The Conference consisted of the national and local officers, committee members and Founders of the Woman's Party. The meeting was held in a beautiful spot on The Westport Inn lawns, where formally kept gardens merge into a naturally wooded meadow that rolls down to meet the gentle waters of beautiful Lake Champlain. Doris Stevens of Croton-on-Hudson, a member of the National Council, was elected permanent chairman; Leila Enders of Ridgefield Park, N. J., secretary, and Mrs. Laura Fox of Detroit, parliamentarian.

Mr. J. H. Low, president of the village of Westport, extended to the Conference the welcome of the village, the key to which he had given to Mrs. Cornelia Bruere Rose, general conference chairman, early in the preparations for this event. Miss Stevens spoke briefly of this Conference as an epoch-making event, the most important meeting of women since their enfranchisement.

ALICE PAUL ADDRESSING "WOMEN FOR CONGRESS" CONFERENCE

MISS PAUL then introduced the following resolution:

> *"Resolved,* That the Woman's Party endorse for Congress and do its utmost to elect all women nominees, irrespective of their political affiliations, who seem qualified to sit in Congress and who will support the Equal Rights Amendment and a general feminist program."

In a clear-cut, decisive address she pointed out the necessity of organization among women to win consideration for a feminist program; that until women made of Equal Rights a political issue it would be neglected and shelved indefinitely; that women would be nominated only in definitely hopeless districts to bear the brunt of campaign work and expense until they demanded a better position; that women must organize a bloc as the farmers and the labor people did before they could command the attention of Congress; that women who believed wholeheartedly in Equal Rights and a general feminist program should be supported by women, regardless of their political party affiliations.

An interesting discussion followed Miss Paul's speech. Mabel Vernon (Delaware), Dr. Ethyl Richardson (Illinois), Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell (New York), Ernestine Parsons (Colorado), Mrs. Josephine Nevins (Michigan), Mrs. Nelson Whittemore (Michigan), Mary DuBrow (New Jersey), Mrs. Elizabeth Worth Muller (New York), Florence Rogatz (New York), Mrs. C. B. Rose (New York), Mrs. Laura Fox (Michigan), Mrs. Charles Lewis (Maryland) and others expressed their views. The resolution was unanimously carried amid great enthusiasm, and the candidates present were introduced.

MRS. LILLIAN H. KERR of Colorado Springs, who is running for the Democratic nomination in the primaries of that state, September 9, asked for the support of the National Woman's Party, and pledged herself to a general feminist program.

"Women are stretching out their hands," said Mrs. Kerr, "from the Rocky Mountains to the Adirondacks in their effort to raise their status all over the world. The time has come when women must campaign for equal representation in government, must join together in one political movement. We do not want protection. If we have Equal Rights, we can look out for ourselves, and in doing so we will be looking out for the race. This is a man's world, and political parties are run by men. They are willing to hand over educational matters to the women, but beyond that they do not want us to go."

She announced that Dr. Caroline Spencer, Colorado member of the National Council of the Woman's Party, is her campaign manager.

MRS. JESSIE COLLET, who was nominated on the Democratic ticket to run for the Second District of Pennsylvania, and has been endorsed also by the Progressive Party and the La Follette Party, was introduced. She spoke of the conditions in her district, where she must campaign in strong Republican territory against Representatives George Graham, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who refuses his support to the Equal Rights Amendment.

Mrs. Collett said: "I don't see how any woman who fought for suffrage can fail to be for the Equal Rights Amendment. We women will be able, I believe, to run up a vote which will surprise those who think none but a Republican can get even a sniff in Philadelphia. I feel I have a chance of winning, and if I win, remember that first and last I am always for Equal Rights."

MRS. ELIZABETH CULBERTSON, Prohibition candidate for the Twenty-ninth District of Pennsylvania, endorsed also by the La Follette Party and the Progressives, when introduced said she had consented to run only after many requests and deep consideration. She felt assured, she said, that when women were in Congress they would help greatly in working for the good of humanity.

Each of these three was endorsed in turn and the support of the Woman's Party was promised them during the campaign.

Letters were then read from Anna Van Skite, Prohibition candidate for the Ninth District in Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Jennie Dornblum, Socialist candidate for the Third District in Pennsylvania, asking

the support of the Woman's Party. Each of these had been visited by Woman's Party representatives and found qualified to run on the Woman's Party platform. The support of the Woman's Party was therefore promised them.

It was agreed that any future candidacies of women be submitted to the National Council for consideration and support be given them if they seemed suitable.

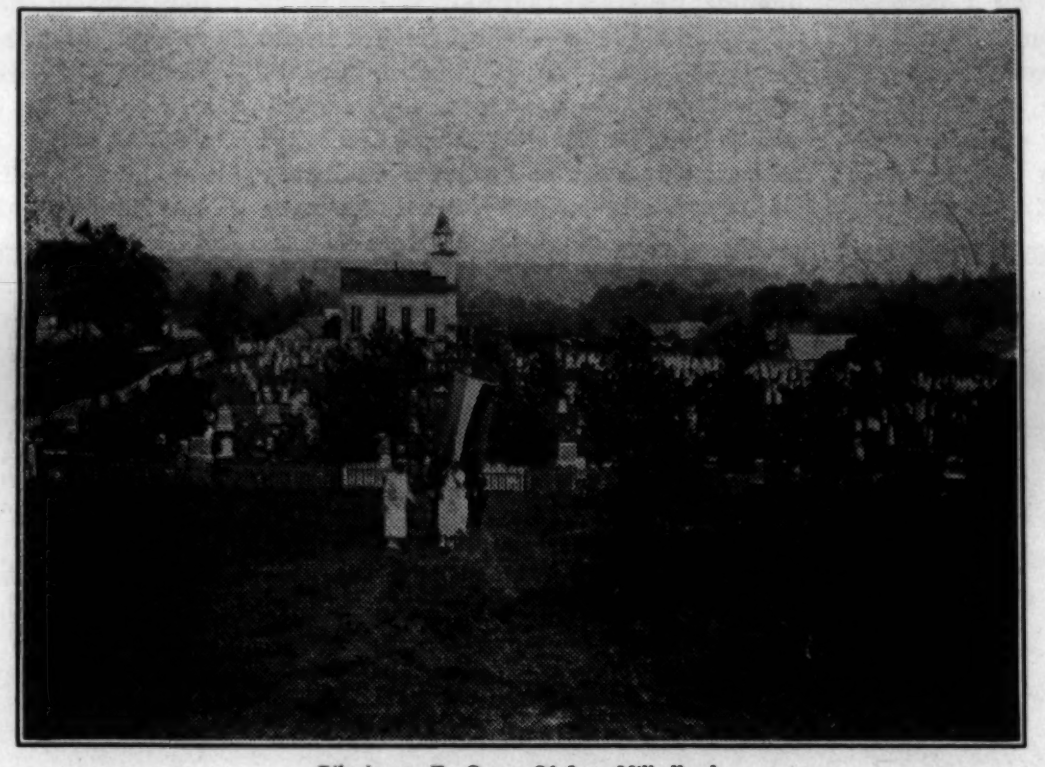
Mrs. Laura Fox then offered a resolution asking Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, chairman of the National Finance Committee of the Woman's Party, to run for her district in New York in opposition to Congressman Snell, chairman of the Rules Committee in the House of Representatives, because of Mr. Snell's opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment. The resolution carried unanimously, and Mrs. Pell, acknowledging the honor, agreed to reconsider her decision not to run.

MRS. PELL'S financial report followed. She proposed that the time for enrolling Founders' memberships be extended until 1000 Founders had been secured. A non-dues-paying membership was voted to be added to the other classes of memberships to give an opportunity for all sympathizers throughout the country to join the Woman's Party.

Announcement followed of the gift by Mr. William Randolph Hearst of the complete furnishings of the main drawing room at the National Headquarters building, in memory of his mother, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, who was on the National Advisory Council of the Woman's Party. Another gift by Mr. and Mrs. T. Coleman Dupont of Wilmington, Delaware, of the furnishings of another room at Headquarters was announced. Mrs. Belmont's gift of her entire feminist library, probably the most complete library in the world on this subject, was asknowledged with applause.

Lucy Branham then gave the report of the Inez Milholland memorial committee, of which she is chairman, and introduced Mary Van Casteel, the newly elected chairman of the Students' Council, who spoke briefly of the youth movement in the Woman's Party.

Mrs. George C. Smith of Baltimore then made an eloquent plea for more subscriptions for EQUAL RIGHTS, the official organ of the Woman's Party, and received a large number of promises from representatives of several states for subscriptions and advertising. Adjournment followed.



Pilgrimage To Grave Of Inez Milholland.

THE social side of the Conference was hardly less significant than the business side. Friday afternoon the visitors were entertained at a delightful garden tea by Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell at her beautiful country home at Fort Ticonderoga. Saturday afternoon Mrs. Cora Putnam Hale was hostess in her gardens at her Elizabethtown home, which commands one of the most wonderful views of any point in the Adirondack region. The drives of these two charming places were entrancing bits of hill-country, and added much to the guests' enjoyment. Informal luncheons and dinners at the Inn filled the remainder of the time.

The Inez Milholland Committee met Saturday after the general Conference, and decided to build up Industrial Councils in the same manner as the Students' Councils have been formed during the past year. Money was raised to publish a leaflet calling attention to discriminations in college work. The Inez Milholland Committee elected Mrs. Cornelia Bruere Rose of New York, chairman, and Agnes Campbell of New York, treasurer; Florence Rogatz of New York, secretary; Alice Paul, advisory chairman. The executive committee elected includes Mrs. Donald Magraw, Detroit; Mrs. Caroline Faison, New York; Rebecca Hourwich, New York; Lenore Cawker, Milwaukee; Mrs. Lieber Whittic, Syracuse.

THE general arrangements for the Conference were in the hands of Mrs. Cornelia Bruere Rose, who took a cottage at Westport for the summer and gave all of her time to active work in preparation for the Conference. To her untiring and devoted labor the success of the Conference was largely due.

Among the leaders of the Woman's Party who attended the Officers' Conference were Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse, Portland, Maine (Maine chairman of the Woman's Party); Mrs. Wymond H. Bradbury, the District of Columbia (District of Columbia chairman of the Woman's Party); Mrs. George Hendrie, Detroit (Michigan chairman of the Woman's Party); Mrs. Lillian H. Kerr, Colorado Springs (Colorado vice-chairman of the Woman's Party); Martha Souder, Philadelphia (Pennsylvania vice-chairman); Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell (national finance chairman); Mrs. Clara Laddy, Newark (a Founder of the Woman's Party); Mrs. Grace Frost, Detroit (member of Michigan state committee); Mrs. George Day, Hartford, Conn. (Founder of the Woman's Party); Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Philadelphia (member of the National Council); Maud Younger, San Francisco (national congressional chairman); Mrs. Anne C. Rotter, Milwaukee (Milwaukee county chairman); Janet Hills, Cleveland (Ohio state organizer); Mrs. Charles A. Farwell, New Orleans (member of the Louisiana state committee); Mrs. Nina Allender, the District of Columbia (cartoonist of EQUAL RIGHTS); Mrs. Lenora Cawker, Milwaukee (Life Member of the Woman's Party); Edith Ainge, Jamestown, New York (national treasurer); Mrs. Lieber Whittic, Syracuse (New York vice-chairman); Eleanor Calman, Methuen, Massachusetts (member of the Massachusetts committee); Laura Berrien, Georgia (officer of the Government Workers' Council); Anita Pollitzer, Charleston, South Carolina (national secretary); Mrs. William H. Bigger, Colorado Springs (Life Member of the Woman's Party); Helena Betcher, Chicago (Illinois state organizer); Mrs. Gaeta Boyer, Kansas City (press chairman); Lucy Branham, the District of Columbia (a Founder).

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, national president of the Woman's Party, was unable to be present at the Conference, but sent a cablegram from Paris, as follows:

> "Greatly regret not being with you. I know wisdom will dictate the candidates you decide to nominate. Woman's loyalty is needed in Congress to work for a better administration for both man and woman."

# The Students' Conference

INEZ MILHOLLAND is being perpetually memorialized through the Inez Milholland chapters of the Students' Council. Their first annual meeting was held preceding the Woman for Congress conference and delegates were present from New York State University, New York University Law School, National University Law School, Yale Law School, Plattsburg Normal, Columbia University, Sweet Briar College, Washington College of Law, University of Vermont, University of Pennsylvania, Brooklyn Law School, Bryn Mawr, Howard University, George Washington University, Lenox Hill School, Port Henry and Essex high schools.

Florence Rogatz, a graduate of Yale Law School from which Inez Milholland was barred because of sex in her student days, presided as chairman and gave a brief resume of the year's work. Lucy Branham followed with an account of the work of the Inez Milholland Memorial Committee, of which she was chairman, in co-operating with the Students' Council to make the youth movement more vital in the Woman's Party. The secretary's report by Cornelia Bruere Rose, freshman at Bryn Mawr, mentioned eight chapters formed in various schools, and individual members in 26 schools. To qualify as a chapter there must be ten members in one school.

MARY VAN CASTEEL, undergraduate of Radcliffe and now a student at George Washington University, gave an interesting report on discriminations against girls and women in universities.

OFFICERS OF STUDENTS' COUNCIL
Cornelia Rose, Clara Rotter, Mary Van Casteel.

Miss Van Casteel has been doing research work on this subject at the Congressional Library, and she touched upon the disproportionate number of men teachers in colleges as compared with the number of women teachers; on the discrepancies in their salaries; on discriminations in entrance requirements for men and women students, and the difference in the number and value of scholarships for men and women.

Ernestine Parsons, teacher of history at Colorado Springs High School and who is working for her doctor's degree at Columbia University, spoke on "Equal Rights in the School Curriculum," and advocated debates on the subject. In four Coloradc oolleges, she reported, this has been made one of the regular debate subjects. Mabel Vernon talked briefly on the relation between the Woman's Party and the Students' Council and stressed the importance of the youth movement in educating the growing generation in the effort to raise the status of women.

ELECTION of officers followed: Chairman, Mary Van Casteel, Radcliffe and George Washington; vice-chairmen, Gertrude Kinsley, Sweet Briar; Alice Haynes, George Washington University; secretary, Janet Fouts, Columbia; treasurer, Marian Walker, Lenox Hill School; organization committee, Helen Orr, University of Albany; Catherine Campbell, Cornell; Minerva Kidder, University of Vermont; finance committee, Barbara Bell, Vassar; Hilda Davis, Howard University; Clara Rotter, Milwaukee High School; Naydne Barrow, National Park Seminary; executive committee, Cornelia Rose, Bryn Mawr, chairman; Sophie Dupont, Vassar; Frances Boale, Columbia; Vivian Simpson, George Washington; Marian Walker, Lenox Hill; Mabel Graham, Plattsburg Normal; Betty Canning, Port Henry High; Helen Hayes, Portia Law; Dorothy Prescott, Portia Law; Elizabeth Rogers, Vassar.

# Academic Opportunities for Women

**By Mary Van Casteel**

*Editor's Note — Miss Van Casteel is on the staff of the Congressional Library at Washington. She has been a student at Radcliffe and is now a student at George Washington University.*

THE keen competition of modern business demands the utmost possible training, specialization and education. Realizing this, young men are today crowding to our universities and colleges in ever-increasing numbers. Whether for medicine, law, architecture, engineering or journalism, the opportunity is open to boys on easy terms to get what they want. State universities and scholarships at other universities make it possible for any intelligent young man to fulfill his ambitions in spite of financial handicaps. What about young women?

Certainly, if the boy needs specialized training, the ambitious girl needs it even more, for only the exceptional woman architect, doctor, lawyer, journalist or engineer can overcome the prejudice against her sex. Let us consider the State universities, which men and women are equally taxed to support. Are boys and girls equally permitted to use these institutions when they apply to them for education?

THE University of Florida settles the matter simply and definitely. It refuses to admit women at all. The University of Virginia requires that young women candidates for admission must have previously completed eighteen months of study in some other college. Also, they must have attained the age of twenty years, although their sixteen-year-old brothers are considered intelligent enough for admission. The University of Delaware is separated into two colleges, Delaware College and The Women's College. Courses in The Women's College are few and weak. The Women's College is apparently an advocate of the old "woman's-place-is-at-the-kitchen-sink" idea, for, as it states, its "specific aims * * * are to train women for all those phases of life in which women take the burden of responsibility." Therefore, it is practically only a domestic science school. Yet this is the only opportunity for higher education which the State of Delaware provides for its women taxpayers. The University of Louisiana will admit women, but requires that all female candidates for a degree must, whether they will or no, devote one year exclusively to domestic science work. Therefore, the woman who desires to devote her life to taking a part in the larger world graduates from the University of Louisiana 25 per cent. less well equipped for her career than her male competitor.

The University of Vermont refuses to admit women either to its College of Medicine or its College of Agriculture. Evidently, while the services of the "farmerette" are acceptable during a war, the existence of the feminine scientific agriculturist is to be discouraged. The University of Delaware also bars women from its College of Agriculture. The universities of Illinois, Oklahoma, Louisiana and New York will not admit women to their colleges of engineering. The University of Tennessee will admit women to none of its professional courses unless they are "at least twenty-one years old." There is no age qualification in the case of men.

EVEN those state-supported educational institutions which admit women in many instances discriminate against them as students. The University of New York provides no dormitories for its women students. The University of Mississippi, while providing many large and handsome dormitories for men, provides only two for women students.

Naturally, women students feel a strong interest in the scholarships and other financial aid which may be offered them. Frequently this means the difference between obtaining or not obtaining an education.

The University of North Carolina specifies that any free tuition given by the university shall be to "young men." The University of Pennsylvania, while providing an equal number of fellowships for men and women, makes the amount of the men's fellowships about three times that of the women. While the University of Delaware has sixteen prizes and scholarships open to men, but two are open to women, and one of these only on condition that the young women receiving them will teach for a year in the schools of Delaware. Of the scholarships offered by the University of Virginia, nine are exclusively open to men, and only one exclusively to women.

PERHAPS many of these injustices would not exist if women were more adequately represented on the boards of trustees which govern the state universities. These trustees are appointed by the governors of the states, and the overwhelming majority of them are men. This is caused partly by prejudice, partly by legal disqualifications against women as trustees. While probably no state definitely says: "No woman shall be appointed trustee of the state university," many have statutes worded somewhat as follows: "The governor shall appoint men well qualified to fulfill the office of trustee"—thus skilfully placing a technical illegality in the way of the appointment of a woman.

Surely women are justified in protesting against the discriminations against them in the state universities which they are taxed to support. They might also be considered justified in protesting the discriminations against them in the "endowed" universities, such as Yale and Princeton. These institutions receive many services from the state—low taxation, special police protection, and in many cases actual financial aid. From the public nature of the function they perform, as well as its magnitude, they are far more than private schools, and the woman citizen may feel entitled to ask consideration in their policies.

IT is not only as students that women are discriminated against in the state universities. As members of the faculty they receive little justice. Even excluding all technical lines in which men might be considered to have a natural monopoly, there are only 677 women on the faculties of all the state universities, compared with 6723 men.

There are just 28 women holders of full professorships, compared with 2110 men —about 1 1/3 per cent. Full women professors are found in only 18 universities, while 43 do not so honor any woman.

## The Memorial Service

(Continued from page 219)

its surrounding background of tree-clad hills. Singularly fitting does it seem that she who had such lofty visions, who so fearlessly sprang up to crystallize dormant sentiment into a mighty onrushing tide of feminism that swept the country with the intensity of its purpose, should find her last resting place at this point where the idealism of heaven and the realism of earth seem to merge.

A muted quartet from the United States Army Band from Plattsburg led the processional to the grave. There the large granite slab that marks the grave was completely smothered with wreaths and flowers placed in loving tribute. Miss Paul placed a wreath in token of the Woman's Party's devotion. One wreath was borne by a contingent of Vassar women led by Mrs. Caroline Shepard Faison, who knew Inez at college. Another was placed there by Mrs. C. B. Rose, representing the Inez Milholland Committee, and one was placed for the Students' Council by Mary Van Casteel.

During the entire processional soft music was played or sung. Young girls' voices intrepreted some of the loveliest old hymns with touching simplicity. Madame Fortier sang with dramatic feeling Handel's "Largo," the Dubois' "Salutation Angelique" and "Ave Maria." In the church she sang Handel's "Care Selve."

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